68 سورة القلم S68-Al-Qala'me



وألله ألرجكن الرجي

## By Allah's name Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem (The Multitudinous Mercy Giver)

A = V + A = A + A + A + A + A + A + A + A + A	. 13
1. Knoon <sup>1</sup> (25th Arabic alphabet); by <sup>2</sup> the pen x and what	نَ ۗ وَٱلۡقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسۡطُرُونَ ۞
yasttorona³ (line-inscribe they²).	-
2. Not you s (are) by your 1 Lord's boon w4 surely a	مَآ أَنتَ بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ بِمَجْنُونِ ٦
maniac <sup>5</sup> .	ت بعد پی جمعی
3. And verily for you <sup>g</sup> surely ( <i>is</i> ) a remuneration <sup>x</sup> other	وَإِنَّ لَكَ لَأَجْرًا غَيْرَ مَمْنُونِ ٢
than slighted/severed <sup>6</sup> .	وإن لك لا جرا غير ممنونٍ 🚭
4. And verily you <sup>g</sup> ( <i>are</i> ) surely on a great character.	
	وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُق عَظِيم ٢
5. So shall discern/sight[you <sup>s</sup> ]anddiscern/sightthey <sup>z</sup> .	فَسَتُبْصِرُ وَيُبْصِرُونَ ۞
6. By which <sup>x</sup> (of) you <sup>b</sup> (is) the maftoono <sup>7</sup> (he is bedeviled).	
	بأييّكُمُ ٱلْمَفْتُونَ ٦
7. Verily your <sup>t</sup> Lord, He ( <i>is</i> ) knowinger by whom <sup>p</sup> [ <i>he</i> ]	إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُو أَعْلَمُ بِمَن ضَلَّ عَن
strayed a'n (off) His path and He(is) knowinger by the	
muhtadeena <sup>8</sup> (he-they who find and accept divine-guidance).	سَبِيلِهِ، وَهُو أَعْلَمُ بِٱلْمُهْتَدِينَ ٢
8. So let-not obey [you <sup>s</sup> ] the deniers.	فَلَا تُطِع ٱلمُكَذِّبِينَ ﴿
9. Longed they <sup>z</sup> if <sup>9</sup> [you <sup>s</sup> ] fawn <sup>10</sup> so they <sup>z</sup> (would) fawn.	وَدُّواْ لَوْ تُدُهِنُ فَيُدُهِنُونَ ﴾
10. And let-not obey [you <sup>s</sup> ] every halla'fen (iterative swearer)	
	وَلَا تُطِعْ كُلُّ حَلَّافٍ مُّهِينِ ﴿
maheenen <sup>11</sup> (he who is: feeble/miniscule/and vile).	
11. Hammazen (iterative slanderer-gossiper), mashsha'en	هَمَّازِ مَّشَّآءِ بِنَمِيمٍ ٢
(iterative walker) by a calumny.	
12. Manna'en (iterative preventer) for the khayrey <sup>12</sup> (desirable-	مُّنَّاع لِّلَّخَيْرِ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٍ ٢
/possession/goodness),aggressor,atheemen(iterative sinner).	
13. Ottollen (cruel-dragger) after tha'leka (afar-that-it/) x	عُتُلٌ بَعْدَ ذَالِكَ زَنِيمِ ٢
zaneemen (illegitimate-ever-pretender/conjoiner other people).	
14. That [he] [was] possessor (of) possession and sons.	أَن كَانِ ذَا مَالِ وَبَنِينَ 🝙
15. If 13 (to be / being) recited on him Our Aya'te (Qur'anic	إِذَا تُتُلِّىٰ عَلَيْهِ ءَايِنتُنَا قَاكَ
statements) said [he]: (such are) The Firsts' fables.	أُسْنِطِيرُ الْأُولِينَ ۞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The letter "¿," and in it are varieties of statements as to its "meaning," besides the letter itself. The best of the statements is that which Abo Hurayrah says that he heard The Prophet (SAWS) saying it is the "ink bottle."

The letter "و" preceding word "القلم" is "و "the English equivalent of "by" when one makes an oath and says: "By God."

<sup>3</sup> The word "يسطرون" means line-inscribe, i.e. and make line or lines of writing. See

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for "ne'amah" ("boon").

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The word "مجنون" is a noun corresponding to "maniat" rather than "insane" which is an adjective.

<sup>6</sup> The word "mamnoon": "معنون" means: (1) that which is cut, (2) that which is diminished, (3) slighted and unaccountable. التاج See

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The word "maftoon" is singular, masculine objective noun, meaning: he who is bedeviled.

<sup>8</sup> See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for "muhtadee" and its plural "muhtadoon" / "muhtadeen."

<sup>9</sup> The particle "و" since it is a future-connected verb, probable to occur and not sure it's a present occurrence, such a "و" amounts to "if" or "when.' See بمغني اللبيب، إبن هشام

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The word "پدهن" means to fawn, i.e. to flatter/supple and compromise.

<sup>11</sup> The word "maheen" is singular, masculine, objective, noun meaning: he who is feeble, miniscule, and vile.
12 The word "khayron," and grammatically inflected "khayren" or "kharan" all mean that which is desirable, of worthiness or goodness. Clearly charity, prayer, or any meritorious deed is surely "فير." The particle "أيا" is a *future adverbial conditional* article hence it is "if" not "when.'

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	سَنسِمُهُ وعَلَى ٱلَّهٰ
17. Verily We essayed them just-as We essayed the garden's w companions, edh (whereas) agsamo (they z وُنَا أَصْحَلَبَ ٱلْجُنَّةِ	إِنَّا بَلَوْنَنِهُمْ كُمَا بَلَ
Sarden & Companion, this (with the control of the c	اِذْ أَقْسَمُواْ لَيَصْرِمُنَّهَا
(by morning reachers and enjoyers).	
18. And not except they <sup>2</sup> .	وَلَا يَسْتَثُنُونَ 🕾
19. So ambulated on it w a he-ambulant from your t مِن رَبِّكَ وَهُمْ يَاكَ وَهُمْ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى الله	فَطَافَ عَلَيْهَا طَآيِه
Lord while they (were) sleepers.	نَآبِہُونَ 📆
20. So it became like the ssareeme <sup>17</sup> (gardens whose fruits	فَأُصْبَحَتْ كَٱلصَّرِ
24 C 1 7 . 11 11 11 ( 1 1 ) 10 0 11 ( 1	
morning reachers and enjoyers).	فَتَنَادُواْ مُصْبِحِينَ
22. That eghdo (go early-morn you z) over your n hartha خَرْتُكُو إِن كُنَّمُ	أَن ٱغَٰدُواْ عَلَىٰ
(cultivation/tillage/crops), en(if) you were ssa'remeena <sup>19</sup> (cutters of the date-palms bunches).	صَومِينَ 👚
	فَٱنطَلَقُواْ وَهُمْ يَتَ
were: mutually lowering their voices/whispering).	
	أُن لا يَدْخُلَنَّهَا ٱلْيَوْمَ عَ
25. And ghadaw (they² went early-morning) on hardden (parry) <sup>20</sup> , Qadereen <sup>21</sup> (he-they capable of: doing/enforcing/influencing).	وَغَدُواْ عَلَىٰ حَرْدٍ
26. Then <i>lamma (when/whence</i> ) they <sup>z</sup> saw it <sup>w</sup> said they <sup>z</sup> : منا كُنَا لَضَالُونَ رَبِي verily we ( <i>are</i> ) surely strayers.	فَلَمَّا رَأُوْهَا قَالُوۤاْ إِ
	بَلِّ خُخُنُ مَحَرُومُونَ
28. Said their <i>awsatto</i> <sup>23</sup> ( <i>ideal/just</i> ): have [I] not said for المُحْبِينَ الْحُبُونِ الْحُبُون	قَالَ أُوسَطُهُمُ أَلَ
you <sup>b</sup> : lawla(why do not) tosabbehoona <sup>24</sup> (say you <sup>z</sup> : subhana Allah).	تُسَبِّحُونَ 🚭
29. Said they <sup>z</sup> : subhana <sup>25</sup> (hallowedly and marvelously Allah is	قَالُواْ سُبْحَينَ
deemed transcending all defects and that everything solemnly stands in awe and utmost consecration of) our	
Lord; verily we were dha'lemeena (injustice-doers).	ظُلِمِينَ 🟐
	فَأُقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ
some mutually blaming.	يَتَلَنوَمُونَ 🕾

16 The word "die" is singular, masculine subjective noun. Translated here as "he-ambulate" as there is no English equivalent for "die" and "ambulant" is an adjective. So "he-ambulant" to coin the needed noun.

<sup>14</sup> The word "الفرطوم" is the "elephant's nose," says الراغب adds by saying that the nose was referred to as

<sup>&</sup>quot;الخرطوم" to debase, demean, and mark with ignominy and grotesqueness the one referred to.

15 For lack of better word, for "يصرمنها" I say: "they z cut-its bunches" bearing the fruits, for the palm-dates during "harvest" time at the end of the season, such bunches cutting is the "صرام," done in preparation for the next season.

<sup>17</sup> The word "sareem" is masculine, singular objective noun, meaning: the gardens whose date-palms which looks blackened and had their fruits cut-off. Or burned like ash. Or the "sareem" is the dark night, so this garden and its date-palms bare and

blackened like the darkness of night. There is no English equivalent.

18 The word "غنادى بعضهم بعضا" = "تنادو" that is literally mutually called each other, or mutually they gathered in their club.

19 The word "saremeen" is masculine, plural subjective noun, meaning cutters of the date-palms bunches, with no English equivalent.

20 The word "عرد" has several meanings: (1) parry isolation, (2) intention, (3) exasperation, (4 contemplation). See

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> The word "Qadireen"="قاديين" is masculine, plural, subjective noun, i.e.: they who are capable of: giving, doing, enforcing or influencing. That is they thought of themselves as are able to take all the necessary measures and execute their plan as they schemed it.

<sup>22</sup> The word "محرومون" is masculine, plural, objective noun, meaning they who are deprived, with no English equivalent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> The phrase "most-middle" is an Arabic tongue expression which means among them the most: ideal/just.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> The word "tosabbehoon" means say you<sup>2</sup>: subhana Allah, i.e. singling Allah as excelling in all good qualities, that He transcends

all shortcomings, and that He is unique all around.

25 The word "subhana" = "سبحان" has no English equivalent. Wherever this word, or its grammatical inflections (such as "سبحان") occur all are associated with the divine uniqueness of Allah, doing stupendous work that Allah and Allah alone can do, thus Allah is hallowedly and marvelously deemed transcending all defects, and that everything solemnly stands in awe and utmost consecration of His divine and stupendous uniqueness. So, we can render "subhana"= concept by saying: hallowedly and marvelously Allah is deemed transcending all defects, and that all solemnly stand "سبحان in awe and utmost consecration of Him.

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31. Said they <sup>z</sup> : ya'waylana (for us: a lengthy: stay in a valley in Hell/bane/woe); verily we were tyrants.	قَالُواْ يَنوَيْلَنَآ إِنَّا كُنَّا طَنِغِينَ شَ
32. Asa (craving a deed beyond one's means that, may) our Lord to substitute for us khayran (choicer/worthier) than it <sup>w</sup> ; verily we(are) to our Lord desirers.	عَسَىٰ رَبُّنَا أَن يُبْدِلَنَا خَيْرًا مِّهُاۤ إِنَّا إِنَّا إِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا رَاغِبُونَ ﴿
33. Like <i>tha'leka</i> ( <i>afar-that-it</i> /) <sup>x</sup> ( <i>is</i> ) the torment and surely the Hereafter's w torment ( <i>is</i> ) bigger, if they were ( <i>to</i> ) know they <sup>z</sup> .	كُذَٰ لِكَ ٱلْعَذَابُ وَلَعَذَابُ ٱلْاَحِرَة أَكُبُرُ ۚ لَوْ كَانُواْ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿
34. Verily for the muttageena (they who reverentially guard against Allah's displeasure) enda (by munificence of/by Rule of) their Lord (are) paradises w/gardens w (of) the naeem (permanent mental and physical delights in the	إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ عِندَ رَبِّهُمْ جَنَّنتِ النَّعِيمِ
highest chambers of Paradise).  35. Do then We make the Muslims like the criminals.	أَفَنَجْعَلُ ٱلْسُلِمِينَ كَٱلْجُرِمِينَ 📾
36. What (is) for you <sup>b</sup> ; how you <sup>z</sup> rule.	مَا لَكُرْ كَيْفَ تَحُكُمُونَ ﴿
37. Or for you <sup>b</sup> a book, in [it <sup>x</sup> ] you <sup>z</sup> study.	أُمْ لَكُرُ كِتَنَّ فِيهِ تَدْرَسُونَ ٢
38. Verily for you <sup>b</sup> in it <sup>x</sup> what choose you <sup>z</sup> .	إِنَّ لَكُرُّ فِيهِ لَمَا تَخَيَّرُونَ 📾
39. Or for you b aymanon (oaths) x on Us balegha'ton <sup>26</sup> (ultimate-she <sup>y</sup> ) to The Qeyamatey's <sup>w</sup> (Judgment's) Day x; verily for you <sup>b</sup> what rule you <sup>z</sup> .	أُمْ لَكُرْ أَيْمَنَ عَلَيْنَا بَلِغَةً إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّ
40. Let-ask them [yous] which (of) them by tha'leka (afar-that-it/) (is) a claimer [he].	سَلَّهُمْ أَيُّهُم بِذَ لِكَ زَعِيمٌ 🚭
41. Or for them partners; so <i>l'ya'ato</i> x ( <i>let-they</i> z <i>bring-</i> / <i>come</i> ) x by their partners en(if) they z were ssa'dequena (always truth enforcers).	أُمْ لَهُمْ شُرَكَآء فَلَيَأْتُواْ بشُرَكَآيهم إن كَانُواْ صَدِقِينَ ﴿
42. Day(to be/being)bared-a'n (off) a leg <sup>27</sup> and (are) (to be) invited they <sup>z</sup> to the kowtowing then not can they <sup>z</sup> .	يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَن سَاقِ وَيُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى ٱلسُّجُودِ فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ ﴿
43. Khusheya'an <sup>28</sup> (submittingly subdued) (are) their abssa'ro (insights/discernments) over-burdens them ignominy <sup>w</sup> ; and qad (already and affirmatively) (had been) invited they <sup>z</sup> to the kowtowing while they (were) sound <sup>29</sup> .	خَسْعَةً أَبْصَارُهُمْ تَرْهَقُهُمْ ذِلَّةُ وَقَدْ كَانُواْ يُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى ٱلسُّجُودِ وَهُمْ سَالِمُونَ ﴿

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> The word "sultimate-she" is an *adjective* modifying "oaths," which is in its plural format (as in this case) is a "broken plural" requiring a feminine modifier. Hence, the suffix of ultimate-she," i.e. reachers or reaching all the way to the Day of Judgment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> The word "ساق" in this context means "hardship," see الراغب Also, the expression "Day (to) be bared off a leg" is an Arabic tongue expression meaning: when the matter or the situation becomes rather serious, tough, and hard to manage. More importantly, there is Hadeeth 1871 صحيح البخاري بهدا والمحتلى بهدا المعالى بعدا المعالى بهدا المعالى بعدا المعالى بعدا المعالى بعدا المعالى بعدا المعالى بعدا المع

<sup>28</sup> The word "خشع" = khushsha'an, is an adverbial plural, masculine, subjective noun, with no English equivalent available for it per se. The word "خشع" in "خشع" in "خشع" = khushsha'an involves more than just "humbleness" or "submission" as that suggests bodily or attitudinal behavior. However, "خشع" denotes submission or subduing of sight and sound as well. So "خشع" are those who submittingly subdued their body, sight and sound. Also some time "خشعا" = they who bow in the Prayer. See اللسان and اللسان. Since this Ayah speaks about their sights being "خشعا" that means their sights are submittingly subdued.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> That is while they were alive in the world.

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44. So let Me and whom <sup>p</sup> [he] denies by this the discourse; We shall allure <sup>30</sup> them from whence not know they <sup>z</sup> .	فَذَرِّنِي وَمَن يُكَذِّبُ سَكَذَا ٱلْحَدِيثِ سَنَسْتَدُرجُهُم مِّنَ حَيْثُ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ٣
45. And [I] protract for them; verily My scheme (is) ma'teenon (enormously strong and indefatigable).	وَأُمْلِي هَمْمًا إِنَّ كَيْدِي مَتِينً ٢
46. Or [you <sup>s</sup> ] ask them remuneration then they of a mulct (are) muthgaloona <sup>31</sup> (they <sup>z</sup> that are heavily-laden).	أُمْ تَسْئَلُهُمْ أُجْرًا فَهُم مِّن مَّغُرُم مُّنْ مُّغُرَم مُّنْقَلُونَ ﴿
47. Or they <sup>z</sup> have the invisible then they write they <sup>z</sup> .  48. So <i>issber(let-hold on patiently[you<sup>s</sup>])</i> for your <sup>t</sup> Lord's rule	أُمْ عِندَهُمُ ٱلْغَيْبُ فَهُمْ يَكْتُبُونَ ﴿
and let-not be [yous] like the fish's companion; edh (whereas) [he] called while he (was) makdhoomon (he who is distressed/imprisoned/and exasperated).	عَصِبِر عَجْمَر رَبِكُ وَلَا تَكُنُ كَصَاحِب ٱلْخُوتِ إِذْ نَادَىٰ وَهُوَ مَكْظُومٌ ﴿
49. Lawla (had it not been for) that overtaken him a boon <sup>w32</sup> from his Lord, surely [he] (would have been) nubetha (slightingly cast) by the open while he (is) madhmoom (he who is dispraised).	لَّوْلَآ أَن تَدَارَكَهُ نِعْمَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِ لَ لَنُبِذَ بِٱلْعَرَآءِ وَهُوَ مَذْمُومٌ هَ
50. Then ejtabaho (favorably and directly selected him) his Lord then made him [He] of the ssa'leheena (righteous people).	فَٱجْتَبَىهُ رَبُّهُ، فَجَعَلَهُ، مِنَ ٱلصَّىلحِينَ ﴿
51. And en(if) almost who unbelieved they surely youz'legonaka <sup>33</sup> (they slip youg) by their abssa're (insights/discernments) lamma (when/whence) they heard the thekra (Qur'an/message) and they say: verily he (is) surely a maniac <sup>34</sup> .	وَإِن يَكَادُ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ لَيُزِّلِقُونَكَ بِأَبْصَرهِمِ لَكَمَّا سَمِعُواْ ٱلذِّكَرَ وَيَقُولُونَ إِنَّهُ لَكَجْنُونُ ﴿
52. While not it * except <i>thekron (Qur'an/message</i> ) for the worlds.	وَمَا هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكُّرٌ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ 🚭

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> The word "יייייייייייי</sup> is made up of *four* parts: (a) the letter "ייי" for "shall," (b) double component word, the active subject pronoun, as represented by the "ن" and the present participle verb "تستدرج" meaning: allure some one to something almost always not favorable to him, (c) the pronoun "هم", "for them.

<sup>31</sup> The word "muthgaloon" is masculine, plural objective noun, meaning they that are being burdened.
32 See the Lexicon attached to this Translation for "ne'amah" ("boon").
33 This Arabic tongue expression, meaning that they like by their imagination (through their enraged eyes) love to destroy you by tripping you or making you slip, fall and be severely harmed.

34 The word "مجنون" is a noun corresponding to "maniat" rather than "insant" which is an adjective. +